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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 3, 1925

REACTION AND REVOLUTION
LOW SALARIES FOR TEACHERS
CRIMP POWERS INJUNCTION JUDGES
VICIOUS CONTRACT LABOR SYSTEM
THE CURSE OF LABOR AGENTS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fohl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3854 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925

No. 9

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Reaction and Revolution

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"It is not a disagreement over wages which causes the most bitter industrial conflicts. It is the denial of the workers' rights to organize and to bargain collectively, which causes strife, strikes and in some instances industrial warfare," said President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before Harvard University students.

"Where the right of the workers to organize is conceded and collective bargaining is practiced, the possibilities of strikes are minimized," President Green said. "But where the exercise of this right is denied and the workers are not permitted to act collectively through their chosen representatives, a spirit of revolt manifests itself and the resort to strikes becomes increasingly probable.

"The antagonistic and hostile attitude, so characteristic of the older order in industry, must be supplanted by a friendly relationship and a sense of obligation and responsibility. This is the newer concept of trade unionism. In expounding this philosophy I am conscious of the fact that there are employers of labor (so-called captains of industry) and workers in industry (so-called members of the proletariat) who take sharp issue with the views here expressed and the conclusions reached. That is to be expected. It is both logical and natural.

"While the employers represented in these two groups are as far apart as the poles upon practically all questions peculiar to modern industry, they are united in their opposition to collective bargaining. They do not believe in it and see no virtue in it.

"The employers in this group are opposed to collective bargaining because they believe that ownership in industry is supreme, superseding all other rights, and that this is the only authority recognizable in industry. The discarded rule of master and servant is still a part of their creed. They refuse to recognize the relationship of employer and employee.

"The workers who constitute this other group are opposed to collective bargaining because they assert it means wage slavery. They do not believe in wage contracts or wage-scale regulations. They preach class war and class struggle. They are opposed to the existing social order—to what they term 'capitalism'—and pretend to look forward to the time when capitalism will be destroyed and the rule of the proletariat substituted.

"They believe that any improvement in wages and working conditions which come to the workers through trade unionism and collective bargaining prevents the final triumph of the proletariat and the early realization of their predicted millennium. The enjoyment of high wages and humane conditions of employment by the workers is regarded by this second group as an obstacle in the way of progress, while poverty and suffering are looked upon as stepping stones to success.

"Confronted by hostile employers and the workers' revolutionary group, trade unionism is pursuing its own policy, fighting for public acceptance of its creed and philosophy.

"The best answer which can be made to those who challenge the workability of collective bargaining is the fact that it has been working successfully in many industries and in many fields of employment.

"It is clear to all who have studied the history

of social and economic development that trade unionism is not a discovery or a formula.

"Trade unionism has kept pace with the progress which has been made in industry. It has emerged from its primitive state into a modern institution, grappling with modern problems in a modern way. It is resolutely facing the task of finding a remedy for existing industrial ills. In doing so organized labor is not committed to any dogma or to any inflexible rule. It shapes its policies in accordance with experience and the circumstances which it is called upon to meet.

"The union expresses the workers' unsatisfied desire for self-betterment in all the phases that desire may find expression. No substitute can hope to replace the union, for it has the intrinsic right to existence which comes from service rendered to fit changing stages of development. Many workers have had dreams of ownership in industry, but even so, we all know that whatever the ownership, private, governmental or employee, the vital problem for us is the terms and relations we have with management. To deal with this problem, labor must always have its voluntary organizations, directed and managed by itself.

"Working men and women are no longer mere fixtures in industries, but, instead, are intelligent, understanding human beings with a concept of life which emphasizes the cultural and spiritual, rather than the material. We want to make it possible for the workers to acquire and enjoy more of culture, refinement and education. Through this process they will better understand industry, their work, and thus raise the standard of efficiency and service. These announced purposes and policies possess merit and virtue, and we feel justified in soliciting your sympathetic interest, approval and support."

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"I was amazed to find (in studying the Constitution and its origin) that in the Constitutional Convention the thread ran all through that the purpose of government is to protect property. I dispute that with all the strength of my body and soul. The purpose of government is to serve humanity."—Senator Copeland of New York, in discussing Isle of Pines treaty.

* * *

"Let us give to all the children of our country an equal opportunity. Let us give budding genius a chance to develop. Let us close the door of the factory and open the door of the school."—Representative Rathbone of Illinois, in speaking in favor of the Child Labor Amendment.

* * *

"In view of the fact that the announced party pledges to the farmers have not been kept and no relief legislation has been passed, it seems to me that it is clearly the duty of the President to call the new Congress into extra session at once. If the farmers of this country are entitled to anything at all, they are entitled to the fulfillment of the promises made them in the party platforms. As one of their representatives here I emphatically protest against another postponement of proper legislative action in their behalf while they look to us in vain, not for charity but for justice."—Representative Sinclair of North Dakota, in speaking on farm relief legislation.

LOW SALARIES FOR TEACHERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

"A nation which lets incapables teach it while capable men and women only feed, clothe and amuse it is committing intellectual suicide," says the Research Bulletin of the National Education Association for March, 1925. The Bulletin deals with the salaries of public school teachers during 1924-25. It says: "Salaries determine to a great extent:

1. The caliber of the people attracted to the teaching profession.
2. The preparation and training of teachers.
3. The kind of teachers retained.
4. The morale of the teaching staff.
5. The place of teachers in the life of the community."

This is the most comprehensive inquiry on public school salaries yet issued. It gives salary facts for over a half a million teachers and school employees. What is more, it gives this comprehensive data for this year for the use of school boards that are actually facing the problem of higher salaries for better teachers. The data is so presented that school officers can compare the salaries paid in their local school systems with those paid in 1,448 other cities.

The studies of the Research Division show that during the past two years teachers' salaries have increased much faster in city than in country districts and that superior teachers will be drawn from the one-teacher country schools where the median salary is only \$755 a year, unless some means can be found for paying better salaries in those schools.

Commenting on the report, the Journal of the National Education Association says editorially:

"The Research Division of the Association has just published a bulletin on Public School Salaries in 1924-25, which is the most comprehensive report yet issued. It gives salary facts for over half a million teachers and school employees. What is more, it gives this comprehensive data in time for the use of school boards now actually facing the salary problem.

"A study of this report shows plainly that the schools seek their teachers in a competitive market. Salaries determine largely the caliber of the people attracted to the profession, the quality of their training, the kind of teachers retained, the morale of the teaching staff,

"Teachers deal with the greatest common problem of the community—that of training its young. They should exercise large influence in determining public policies. Much of their work is rendered futile by conditions over which they have no immediate control, but which they should greatly influence through their active performance of the duties of citizenship, with the needs of children in mind.

"Teaching is sacred business. No true teacher thinks primarily of salary, but every teacher covets for himself and his fellows an income which will make possible a life rich and full in order that there may be abundant energy for the challenging opportunities of the schoolroom. Let us all stand shoulder to shoulder in a continued demand for higher salaries for better teachers until every teacher is enabled to live the kind of life that we wish the best people in our communities to live."

CRIMP INJUNCTION JUDGES' POWERS.
(By International Labor News Service.)

New Jersey labor after a 20-year fight has put the first crimp in the injunction judges who compose the Court of Chancery. There are nine of them under the supervision of a chancellor, the term borrowed from the old English, and they have turned out a stream of injunctions against labor that has made the State notorious for its reactionary court decisions.

Labor's first victory to restrain these judicial autocrats has been the passing of the bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Richards of Atlantic City, passed in the closing session by a unanimous vote of both houses and signed by Governor Silzer.

The law provides that when a striker who defies an injunction forbidding him to picket or otherwise exercise his constitutional rights is cited for contempt the case shall not be heard by the vice chancellor who issued the injunction.

Jury Trial Discretionary.

It is further provided that a trial by jury should be granted the accused, but this is discretionary to the second vice chancellor to get the case.

The law is therefore just a beginning, but its unanimous passage in what used to be a corporation-ridden State has encouraged labor.

"In the 20 years I have been going to the legislature," said Henry F. Hilfers, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, "I have never seen such unanimous opinion on any bill. It was the first labor measure enacted without opposition in the State that I can recall, 21 senators favoring it and 56 in the Assembly, all those present."

Wanted Teeth in Bill.

"Governor Silzer hesitated in signing it. He thought it was only a gesture, but we appeared before him explaining that we failed to get our original bill, making a trial by jury in contempt cases mandatory, out of committee, but that we were glad to have the unanimous approval of the legislature for the Richards substitute."

"It showed the trend of public opinion and that the day of judicial autocracy is drawing to a close. We will continue to strive to enact the anti-injunction bill sponsored by the Federation. We see our ultimate victory over the injunction judges much nearer at hand."

The anti-injunction bills for which the fight will be continued in New Jersey as well as other states under guidance of the Federation declare that labor's right to organize is inalienable and no injunction can be issued to abridge it. Neither can free speech, press or assemblage be enjoined.

It is proposed that all cases arising out of individual or collective bargaining be taken from the courts of equity (property) when injunctions are issued and placed in the courts of law. It specifically withdraws from the courts the power to enjoin strikes and peaceful picketing.

What Started the Rumpus.

Machinists in the Bijur Motor Company case, striking milk wagon drivers, bakers, building trades, every section of the labor movement in New Jersey has felt the judicial lash but the final denial of constitutional right that aroused public opinion against the Court of Chancery was the decision of Vice Chancellor Buchanan in the fur dressers' strike at New Brunswick, N. J., about three years ago.

First he forbade picketing in an injunction which denied the strikers, the Newark Fur Dressers' Local and the International Fur Workers' Union, to carry on any activity. The pickets kept on courageously and eventually won the strike but a number were arrested, haled before the learned judge and sentenced to prison from three to six months for contempt of court and fined \$1,000 each.

The union appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Two cases were thrown out by the higher court, the vice chancellor being reversed while the two other cases were upheld. In this decision Justice Joseph Minturn delivered a strong dissenting opinion.

He stated that any person charged by a court with an act which would place his liberty in jeopardy if convicted was entitled to a trial by jury. The only semblance of such a trial was that reached in the appeal, which, declared Justice Minturn, was a costly process and a slow one. The time was ripe for a change, he said.

Labor Remembers Fair Judge.

Labor in the State of New Jersey cited the opinion of Justice Minturn in its fight against the injunction judges. That it has popular support the unanimous action of the legislature is the best evidence, union leaders assert. They expect eventually to curb the autocrats entirely, by mobilizing the increased political strength of organized labor.

As is generally admitted the Richards law is only an entering wedge and the fight must and will be continued by the labor unions. Governor Silzer, in signing the bill, made this significant remark:

"I am signing it because it is at least an indication of legislative intent in the direction of relief from the invasion of constitutional prerogatives."

Meanwhile labor will continue its fight for trial by jury in contempt cases arising out of strikes. It is rallying public support for this important advance in human liberty. It also will strive to have judges elected and responsive to the will of the people.

HOW CAN FREE WORKERS COMPETE?

The effect of convict labor competition with free labor was illustrated in Ashville, Tenn., when a local department store advertised Happy Home house dresses at 99 cents each.

These garments are made by the Sterling Manufacturing Company in the Tennessee State Prison. The company pays the state 70 cents per dozen for producing these dresses. The factory and power are furnished the company without cost by the state.

The man who neglects the union label in his buying is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY
SCHLUETER'S
FOR SERVICE
Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phones Mission 390 and 391

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We Give and Redeem American Trading
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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Finest Work on Shirts
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DRESS UP FOR SPRING

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"CALIFORNIAN"
the distinctive new hat for men of the West.
Offered in steel gray, pearl gray, poudre blue, tan,
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26 Third St. 805 Kearny St.
Los Angeles Store, 226 W. Fifth St.
Agents for Stetson
Union made since 1884

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
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They guarantee that
if the sewing overrips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CANT BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
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HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES**\$35.00**

Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
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VICIOUS CONTRACT LABOR SYSTEM.

The viciousness of the convict labor contract system is revealed in a sensational report to the West Virginia Legislature by its investigating commission.

It is stated that contractors were secretly awarded convict labor contracts by politicians on the State Board of Control, and that one of the contractors left the state when served with a subpoena.

The contract system, the Commission said, caused the recent strike of convicts at the Moundsville penitentiary.

The Commission declared that "from a moral standpoint, at least, the prisoners are not to blame for the strike which was brought about by the illegal change of task. Those in charge at the time and the contractor employing the labor are responsible."

Despite this defense of helpless convicts, many of them were punished and compelled to submit to the will of promoters of the system, while the strike was grossly misrepresented by the politicians and newspapers.

The report declares that contracts with the J. C. Bardall Company, the Kleeson Company and Isador Gordon, who assigned his contract to the Gordon Shirt Company, are illegal. These contracts were made by the State Board of Control without advertising, as required by law.

The contract system, according to the report, is antiquated and has been abandoned by practically all progressive states. Many injustices and sometimes inhumanity grow out of the system, the Commission adds.

The Commission recommends the abolition of the contract labor system and the substitution of road work and production for State use. Other recommendations include reform in punishment, improvement of conditions, especially for women prisoners, separation of white and negro prisoners, segregation of those with contagious or infectious diseases, full time prison physician and chaplain, more strict supervision of guards and prison discipline by the warden, revision of powers of judges as to paroles and indeterminate sentences, and a change in the system of granting pardons and paroles which would exclude consideration of the views of the judge and prosecuting attorney in whose court a prisoner was sentenced and give consideration to the recommendation of the warden, the prison physician and chaplain.

The Commission further recommends enactment of laws to carry out these proposals, and the appointment of another commission to continue the investigation.

LOOKING FOR CREDIT.

After the organized postal employees won their fight for a \$300 annual wage increase, the usual "we did it" appeared on the scene. Prominent in the list is a noisy company "union" of postal clerks that is petted by the postoffice bureaucracy, and is used as a foil to the legitimate postal clerks' union.

The sincerity of this group is indicated by the testimony of their secretary, Grogan, before a sub-committee of the committee on postoffices and post roads, Sixty-eighth Congress (pages 431-432):

"You know as well as I do that the government is under no obligation to say that you have got to provide a living wage just because a man needs it. If you were to go to the bank and ask for \$100 and tell them that your family was starving and you have to get it, will they give it to you? Why be hypocritical in this matter? Let us face facts and be frank. To base our plea simply on the ground that we need the money is asking charity, and we want none of that."

Luxuries are available in this age for every man and his family, but many will miss their share if the union label is forgotten.

GOVERNEUR MORRIS.

Gouverneur Morris was a man of exceptional skill and intellectual alertness. He was one of those who favored a "council of revision." He also is one of those who are credited by some students in believing that the members of the Supreme Court of the United States would exercise the power to declare legislation unconstitutional as a result of judicial logic and circumstances. Those who advance this argument, and some of them are high constitutional authorities, infer something which, if true, nullifies the value of the entire Constitution.

Could anything be more destructive of the Constitution than to infer that it was drafted by men who, instead of clearly defining the conditions which the Constitution would provide for, and the specific powers to be conferred upon governmental officials, used language which was intended to deceive the people so that the Constitution itself would be adopted, and then permit authorities to exercise powers which the Constitution did not specifically provide for?

If there is any one who desires to destroy the value and the sacredness of the Federal Constitution, he can adopt no method more effective than proving, or attempting to prove, that the framers of the Constitution deliberately omitted reference to powers which the courts were to assume, because, on the one hand, to place such powers definitely in the Constitution would have prevented its adoption, and on the other hand, that the authority was not necessarily to be conferred by the specific language of the Constitution as the authorities would see to it on their own part that they exercised certain functions and powers.

But, regardless of what may have been in the mind of Gouverneur Morris, or any other member of the constitutional convention, it was not what they had in their minds, but the formal written document which they presented to the people which became the Constitution of the United States after a sufficient number of states had ratified it.

STEEL TRUST WORKERS UNDERPAID.

The Steel Trust does not pay a living wage to every employe, according to its annual report, which has been printed in pamphlet form.

The wage last year averaged \$1,794, or less than \$6 below the 1923 average. As this average includes foreman and highly skilled workers, the public must surmise what rate is paid to the so-called unskilled.

During this same period food costs alone increased three per cent, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics.

During 1924 the Steel Trust paid \$1,683,921 in pensions to retiring employes. This is approximately an average of \$200, or less than \$4 a week.

The medicinal properties of the Union Label are exceptional. It is a sure cure for the diseases of child labor, sweat-shop operations and long hours, and it isn't hard to take, because it guarantees the buyer honest quality and able craftsmanship.

**Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH**

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

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W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



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Guaranteed

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
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Members are notified that this is
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925

A wise old bird says lazy men never reach the top of the ladder because there is no place up there to sit down, and that many unions fail because they are made up very largely of men who want to sit down and ride to success in elevators.

Fixing a minimum wage for women in the District of Columbia has been held by the Supreme Court to be an invasion of contract rights. Fixing a maximum rate for public utilities through lawfully constituted agencies of the people has been held invalid when that rate, in the opinion of the United States courts, does not allow a "reasonable profit." It seems to make a vital difference whether the applicant for protection is a stockholder after profit or a woman after a living wage. When women learn to rally around the union label such conditions will change.

The fellow who does not want to do the fair, square thing can always find some excuse for his failure to do unto others as he would have them do unto him, and so it is with the member of a union who fails to demand the union label on the things he purchases. He invents excuses and thinks he is fooling his fellows in that way. Nine times out of ten, however, the only one that is deceived is himself. His fellows may not tell him so, but they are aware of his selfishness and of his deceitful conduct. Are you in this category? If so, change your course and play fairly with your fellows by demanding the union label on all purchases.

If the foolish women of the National Woman's Party, who are working day and night for the so-called equal rights amendment to the Federal Constitution, were to devote half that energy to the achieving of real equality of the sexes, such as equal pay for equal service, they would be spending their time and money for something of value to the women of the world. As it stands now they are endeavoring to gain something that would be harmful to the people as a whole, including women. They would tear down all the laws that have been adopted for desirable and necessary protection of women in industrial and commercial life, and it can be truthfully said that most of the agitators for the amendment are women, and in some instances men, who have never done a real day's work in their lives and do not, therefore, know what the damaging results of success in their undertaking would be to their kind.

The Curse of Labor Agents

We have received from a South American residing in the East the following complaint against the treatment accorded workers from that section coming to this country, and this communication indicates that the employment agencies in all parts of the United States operate pretty much alike. Here is the communication in full:

"The Latin-American young men, and as a matter of fact, all the Spanish-speaking men coming to New York City bound for a foreign trade office, are also bound to a bare, struggling existence. In most cases they are cheated of their fruits of toil and sooner or later they have to put up with all sorts of hardships and reverses.

"From whatever angle the pitiful situation of these Latin-American employees is looked upon, it will be readily seen that they are the victims of the same circumstances as the poor Mexican peons arriving at the American border, only to become the easy prey of heartless labor contractors of Texas and other border states of this country.

"These American labor agents pile up astounding profits at the expense of the ignorant Mexican peons engaged to work in cold or hot farming sections of the bordering states, and where they are usually shown no more consideration than the Eskimos of Alaska or the lighter-clad Ethiopians and Nubians of Northern Africa.

"These profiteering American labor agents may not foreshadow the sentiment, thought or action of the right-thinking people of the United States. However, when corresponding conditions of New York foreign trade circles are carefully studied, there appear to be abundant and overwhelming reasons to believe that many New York importers and exporters are playing the same dishonest game in the North as the soulless labor contractors in the South.

"The foregoing statement is a fact borne out by the experience which countless victims could relate.

"Day and night, year in and year out, many unsophisticated Latin-Americans leave their comfortable homes to work in American commercial houses, lured by the glamor of New York City or its skyscrapers. Just as soon as they dash off the ships, they are brought by their friends or by professional interpreters to the Spanish boarding-houses, and before one or two weeks have elapsed, they are pounced upon by one of the exploiting export and import firms, or are misled by "wonderful" help want advertisements inserted by certain employment agencies that work hand in hand with unprincipled employers.

"It is, of course, to the interest of the private employment managers to paint the situation to the Latin-Americans in the most gloomy manner, and usually remind them that 'in such hard times they should accept any wages to begin with.' The salary offered is seldom more than that received by dish-washers of a second-rate restaurant or a cheap lodging-house.

"The result of this picayunish and crafty system, is that when the victimized Latin-Americans discover it, they immediately quit their employment; and it need not be said that such continuous changing in the personnel makes for poor business, and is naturally bound to be detrimental to the development of the American trade in the Latin-American republics.

"Cannot the majority of import, export and shipping firms of New York see what an injury they are doing to their personal and commercial interests and an injustice to their own country as well?"

These complaints deserve the serious attention of the Department of Commerce as well as the Department of Labor, because such practices bring discredit upon the entire country and hurt all classes of citizens without regard for whether they are engaged in either commerce or industry.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The telephone at the Cliff House was kept busy on Wednesday (April Fool Day) by persons calling up Mr. C. Lion, and the Aquarium in Golden Gate Park answered many calls for Mr. Fish. The small boy, however, did not seem to be as active with his tricks as in years ago.

The Legislature seems to be encountering all sorts of difficulties in endeavoring to come to some conclusion concerning a highway construction program for the future. California has a reputation for maintaining splendid highways, but unless some agreement is reached during the next week the State is likely to suffer the loss of that good name. If sound judgment and ordinary patriotism is exercised by the members of the Legislature, there should be no great difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the problem, because it is very simple and only requires a spirit of fairness to be substituted for the selfishness that now seems to prevail. This is a question that should not be made the football of politics. It is a practical problem and should be solved in a practical way for the good of the State.

So long as each nation insists upon having its own way in world affairs, there is no way to prevent war. The truth is that the only way future wars may be avoided is by the exhibition of less selfishness on the part of all, and in order to bring this about there must be indicated a disposition on the part of individuals to be willing to submit questions capable of judicial solution to a judicial tribunal in which the nations of the world have confidence. The World Court seems to belong in that category, and the President of the United States is urging that we participate in the activities of that body. His advice should be followed in this matter for the good of civilization. No one can tell what horrors another war will bring forth, but that they will be more terrible than the last one is assured.

It is to be regretted that Chester M. Wright has resigned as director of publicity for the American Federation of Labor, because during the past half dozen years he has been a most valuable asset to the American labor movement in the field in which he operated. The work he did during these years to put the case of labor before the public will not lose its value with his retirement, for it was lasting in character and started many an enemy of labor to thinking and acting along different lines. Wright had a facility of expression in writing equalled by but few men in the entire country and by none in the labor movement, and as he was a trained and skilled newspaper man, he knew how to put the cause of labor before the public in an effective way and a way that carried an invaluable degree of persuasion with it. In his earlier career he had been a radical and because of the knowledge gained of the activities of the "borers from within" he was in a position to render the bona fide labor movement a service that it sorely needed during and after the great world war. The good he did in this respect is incapable of measurement, but is plainly visible to those who have been watching the progress of the organized workers during the past several years. The movement still needs him and his resignation is greatly to be deplored. It is stated, however, that he will still continue in charge of the International Labor Press service, with which more than 150 labor publications are affiliated, and for this we can all be devoutly thankful. We hope that in the very near future the American Federation of Labor will find it possible to induce him to resume the position he is now leaving.

WIT AT RANDOM

Sign in a Chicago neighborhood restaurant: "Don't be afraid to ask for credit. Our refusal will be polite."—The Christian Register.

Limb of the Law—Yer pinched for speeding! Sweet Young Thing—Why, officer, you can't arrest me. This isn't my car, and I haven't any operator's license.—Stanford Chaparral.

Mrs. Bumpus and her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Brown, had testified that each morning on Mr. Bumpus' leaving he would stand in the doorway with his arms around his wife and wave good-by to her until he was out of sight.—The Cincinnati Times-Star.

As the rich man was motoring through a country district, he noticed an old man seated outside a cottage with all his furniture around him.

"Poor old soul," the visitor said, stopping his car and giving the old gentleman a bank-note. "What's your trouble—evicted, I suppose?"

"No, sir," was the mournful reply, "it's just my old woman whitewashing."—The Christian Register.

Charlie—That horse knows as much as I do. Matty—Well, don't tell anybody. You might want to sell him some day.—Ex.

Horace—What did your wife have to say when you came in at four this morning?

Maurice—Didn't have a word to say.

Horace—Smatter, tongue-tied?

Maurice—No, I put cement in her beauty clay.—Bear Skin.

"I've quit the hold-up game
I'll hang around the joint no more"—
With a little sigh
And a little cry

The garter stretched out
Upon the floor. —The Antler.

Attorney Blank was examining a witness in court the other day.

"Have you ever been arrested before?" he asked the man.

"No, sir."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes," sir.

"Your face looks very familiar—very familiar. Where have I seen you before?"

"Well, sir," the witness calmly answered, "before the country went dry, I was the bartender in the saloon across the street from here."—Canadian Railroad Employees' Magazine.

Balthasar H. Meyer, chairman of the Interstate-Commerce Commission, told a railroad story at a Madison banquet.

"We'll call the line I have in mind the P. D. Q.," he said. "Well, a man under suspicion of hog stealing was being examined in court, and the magistrate said to him:

"You claim that on the day these hogs disappeared you were at the P. D. Q. Station from 9:15 in the morning 'till 11:50 at night. What on earth were you doing there all that time?"

"Your honor," said the suspect, "I was waiting for the 10:20 a. m. express."

"Mother, shall I run out and post this letter?" asked a little girl of six years.

"No, child, certainly not," was the reply. "It's pouring in torrents, and not fit to turn a dog out of doors. Let your father go."

MISCELLANEOUS

MEMORIES.

By Frank R. Buckalew.

Your voice comes across the years
Like the murmur of a stream.
In sweet cadences like a dream
Thoughts flash upon memory's screen
Of the days past and gone;
Youth's happy golden hours
Spent amidst fragrant flowers.

Ice cream, cake and lemonade
Was ever pie like mother made?
Aye, sweet were the days of yore,
How my heart beat when I rapped
At your door.

Poignant are the memories
Of Auld Lang Syne,
Of the picnics and the frolics,
Green apples, cramps and colic,
Straw rides, boat rides and
All the rest . . .
Welcome to your house
Was always best.

Then the War! . . . body sore
With wounds I'll bear to the grave,
Returned the plight that you gave the night
I entrained for the fight.
Now I wonder where you are,
And how you are
And if you are all alone.

THE VALUE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"The people of the United States were not altogether certain of the value of the Constitution, and immediately after its adoption it was decided that it failed to satisfactorily guarantee the citizens individual rights, or protect them from the arbitrary powers which any of the three departments of government might attempt to apply, and so the ninth amendment to the Constitution, which is a part of the Bill of Rights, reads:

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

The only powers vested in the authorities by the Constitution are those specifically provided for. On the other hand the specific rights of the citizens, provided for in the Bill of Rights, are further protected by the ninth amendment, which reserves to them all of the other rights they also exercised.

We are, therefore, interested only historically in what the delegates to the constitutional convention had in mind. The all important matter is the provisions of the Constitution which the people adopted, and the Bill of Rights which they added to it in the first ten amendments which were adopted in June, 1790.

Unless all of the Constitution means exactly what it says; unless all of the powers which are to be vested in the authorities are specifically enumerated, then the Constitution is of little or no value to any one, for what one group of men can read into it another can.

What stands out most clearly in the entire discussion connected with the Supreme Court's assumption of authority to declare legislation unconstitutional, is the fact that nowhere in the Constitution is any such power conferred upon that court directly, indirectly, or by inference.

The merchant or manufacturer whose education has been neglected will find a great schoolmaster in the union label. The degree "Doctor of Fair-play" eventually will be conferred on all successful employers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, arrived in this city Thursday morning. Mr. Lynch, who since assuming the duties of his office, has spent considerable time visiting different parts of the jurisdiction, is making his first visit to the Pacific Coast. Thursday evening he was entertained at a banquet at the Fior d'Italia Restaurant on Broadway, and after the meal addressed a considerable gathering of printers from San Francisco and surrounding cities on the aims and objects of the administration, and gave a comprehensive account of the activities of the organization in its organization and rehabilitation work following the late forty-four-hour trouble. Efforts to have Mr. Lynch remain over Sunday, when he could address a special meeting of the union, were unavailing, due to the fact that he had appointments in other coast cities which precluded his remaining.

Correspondence from the International headquarters and conversations with President Lynch while in the city, as well as word from resident members at the Home, state that the need for the extra 10 cents on the per capita, which will be before the members at the May election for adoption, is most imperatively needed. A study of the situation as presented on page 320 of the March Journal gives a very fair outline of what is needed if we are to properly care for those who have made application to our Home and to those who are now debarred from entrance due to their peculiar afflictions. The membership is urged to read and study the problem as presented that they may vote intelligently on this very vital question.

At the opening of the forty-four-hour fight the executive council declared a general amnesty to be in effect until further notice, which permitted local unions to accept to membership any competent printer who made application, without regard to previous affiliations. Under notice sent out on March 28 that order has been rescinded and from now on applicants for membership will be compelled to take the regular course as pursued before the late unpleasantness began.

The many friends of F. Maimone, L'Italia Daily News chapel, join in their expressions of sympathy in the death of his mother in Alameda on March 30, after a brief illness. Four sons and two daughters are left to mourn her passing. She was 72 years of age. The funeral was held Wednesday, April 1, from the undertaking parlors of Smiley & Gallagher in Alameda.

Art Swanston, Reeves chapel, has been laid up for the past several days due to a serious case of poisoning in one of his feet. We are glad to report that he is able to again resume his work.

The following letter from C. J. Mills to President Stauffer will be of interest to Mr. Mills' many friends and acquaintances in this city. Mr. Mills recently was admitted to the Home: "I had a wonderful trip, felt well on arrival Sunday, March 22, and was on time. As Mr. Daly requested, I phoned and was at once taken to the Home. Words cannot express the comfort one enjoys here and the personal care given to each patient. The meals are especially well cooked and of the best kind of nourishing food. I will be in the hospital a couple of weeks longer, when I will be removed to a tent or the pavilion, which accommodates thirty persons. My condition is extremely favorable, and I have been given the once-over by not only three lung specialists, but by an eye specialist and an ear, nose and throat doctor, who have all reported favorably, especially the eye specialist and throat specialist. So you see everything is in my favor, as my temperature and pulse rate have not increased since leaving Alameda. The climate evidently agrees with me, and I am still gaining weight (about 18 lbs.).

Have met some of the old-timers and am happy to associate with the young fellows. Ray Edwards from No. 21 visited me and looks fine. Edgar D. McLeod, who joined No. 21 in 1889, is here from Santa Rosa No. 577; arrived last December. He had a paralytic stroke, but is able to get around. I started my trade with him. Sammy Bolls is writing me up in a Denver labor paper; met him yesterday. The unfinished building here does not speak well for our organization, as it is very crowded at present, and I am in a room with a young man from Nashville who is in a bad condition. I hope the membership will vote to increase the per capita in May. I thank you for the interest you have taken in my case. Regards to all enquiring friends."

A card from L. Katz to Secretary Michelson reports his safe arrival in New York City, and states that work in the jurisdiction of "Big Six" is fine and that he has already landed a situation.

It has just been reported that Dave Coleman of the Illustrated Daily Herald chapel has sold his property on Geary street at a substantial increase in price from what he paid for it a few years ago.

Dave Coleman, upon visiting headquarters this week, proudly admitted that reports of the stork having recently visited his home were correct. Dave says the wise old bird left a fine son and heir and that youngster and mother are doing fine.

J. E. Morton, Mergenthaler staff, has just returned from a trip to the New York headquarters of the firm. He made the trip via the southern route, stopping en route at all local agencies, and returned by way of Chicago and Omaha. He reports having visited his boyhood home, and says that the old town is the same as it was twenty years ago, less one thousand population, which has just dwindled away, and further states that Iowa has no attractions for him after years of residence on the coast.

F. C. Van Schaick and R. C. ("Bob") Davis leave the latter part of this week for a trip to the New York headquarters of the Mergenthaler Co.

Ross Draper is spending a few days in this city visiting his legion of friends and conferring with the local Mergenthaler agency officials. Ross has been stationed in the Northwest territory for several months.

For considerable time the West Coast Life Insurance Co., a local concern, has operated a series of multicolor presses in its headquarters. Lately it has branched out and now has a full-fledged printing office in its headquarters, which it operates on the non-union plan. Efforts to unionize the concern have proven fruitless, and all members of the typographical union will do well to keep in mind the attitude of this concern and remember their friends.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Some while ago the chapel adopted a resolution authorizing the chairman to appoint sick committees to visit members unable to work because of illness. Chairman Harry Johnston decided the time has come to put the resolution into effect, and the first of the week asked Messrs. Ball and Bauer to call on Frank Carmana, formerly connected with the Bulletin, who is reported to be quite sick. Messrs. Cantrell, Carpenter and Burdash were requested to visit Ed Braun, an adman who has been incapacitated several months.

F. E. Morris, one of the most popular of the younger members of No. 21, also a very competent makeup, showed for work Monday. His

arrival was fortunately timed, both for himself and the shop, a makeup being just what Acting Foreman White needed, so Morrie snared a daylight t.f. right off the reel.

His second typography lesson of the I. T. U.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
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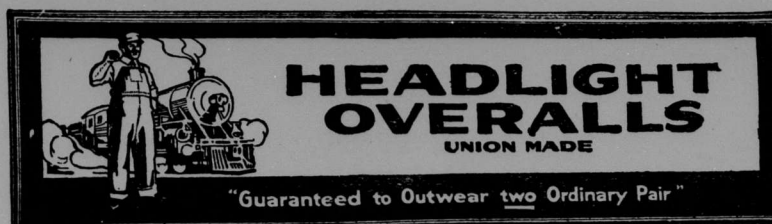
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We carry a complete run of
all size of this well-known
and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

course was negotiated last week by Dom Demartini. He doesn't think he is joking in saying an apprentice must earn a card, so if application is a help on these lessons this boy won't fall and strain the milk.

One of the 1800 neophytes initiated last week by the Moose was Art Mette, who had heard so much in favor of the order he decided to become a long horn himself.

In a few days Linn White and "Buster" Kynerd, apprentices, will accept delivery of an Oakland sport touring, trading in their Ford as part payment.

The expectation is that General Foreman R. E. Heller will reach town during the week, returning from an inspection tour of large print shops and newspaper offices throughout the East and Middle West.

A new car probably will decorate the highways and byways in a few weeks if Charley White completes a dicker with a local dealer. He's kinda sweet on a Nash.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

H. L. Imeson, who hails from Seattle, has changed his views concerning California products since Junior arrived and is wearing the usual grin and swinging the usual gait that accompanies the first born. Mrs. Imeson and Horace Louis Jr. are doing fine. Horace Sr., who heard a rumor of a contemplated baby show among the chapel members, says he is willing to stake his flivver that Horace Jr. will take first honors.

C. W. (Lightnin') Tyree sent in word the first part of the week that the "flu" would probably have him laid up for some time, which he reported was the climax of a long standing cold.

E. C. Bramble returned the first of the week from Tacoma, where he was called last week on account of the death of his father.

R. H. Boone, makeup, was forced to place himself under the doctor's care, being another victim of the "flu." Don expects to recover sufficiently to return to work the first of the week.

W. M. "Bill" Bird of the proofroom force, returned the first of the week from Tijuana, but says it was only a trip and has left for the Imperial Valley and surrounding mountain districts for a real rest and to "put color in his cheeks naturally."

A. "Louie" Margreiter, machinist, who has been on the disabled list for the past month, dropped in to see the boys last Tuesday, accompanied by his trusty cane. Louie says his knee is kneeding in fine shape and that he will report for duty Monday.

Child labor, the shame of society, cannot be used on union-made goods. Women, forced by necessity to labor, receive the same pay and treatment as men in the trade where the product bears the union label.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Child labor may pay the individual employer in the short run, but it will not pay industry or the nation in the long run."—Representative Henry R. Rathbone of Illinois, in speaking on the Child Labor Amendment.

* * *

"It is vitally important that we do all we can to help the farmers of the nation. Some say they cannot be helped by legislation and that they must work out their own salvation. The trouble is that we are everlastingly legislating for all other businesses and enterprises even when the legislation really hurts the farmer; then if he is to have a square deal we must legislate for him."—Representative William C. Lankford of Georgia, in discussing "A Square Deal for the Farmer."

* * *

"I warn those who are closely allied with the interests of wealth that the march of monopoly and the continued advancement of trusts will spell disaster in the end for those who today seek by every means in their power to defeat the purposes of the law and to enthrone great wealth in this country. I warn them that great combinations have resulted in the past in government control, and great combinations in the future will bring government control. Government control once set fully in motion will result in socialistic control. Those of you who propose to stand here today and uphold the hands of this trust organizer, this trust promoter, this trust conspirator, thinking you are doing a service to wealth, are in the end doing it a great dis-service; for be assured of this: When the markets are sufficiently closed, when competition has been practically throttled, when a few men have gathered to themselves the power of domination in this country over the mighty mass, the mighty mass will be heard."—Senator Reed of Missouri, in opposing nomination of Charles B. Warren as Attorney General.

For hours they had been together on her front porch. The moon cast its tender gleam down on the young and handsome couple, who sat strangely apart. He sighed. She sighed. Finally:

"I wish I had money, dear," he said, "I'd travel."

Impulsively, she slipped her hand into his; then, rising swiftly, she sped into the house.

Aghast, he looked at his hand. In his palm lay a nickel.

MR. MACHINIST:

You pay six bits for a half-inch twist drill. You can get something that looks like a twist drill and is called a twist drill, for about 35 cents. Why do you buy the higher priced one? The reason is obvious.

There is just as much difference in the quality of denims.

Why not use the same good judgment in buying overalls as you use in buying drills?

LEE OVERALLS

(Blue Label)

are made of the finest quality denim it is possible to buy.

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GOOD GOODS

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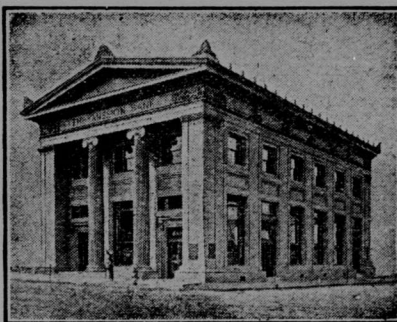
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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of March 27, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Butchers No. 115, Sigwald Peterson, vice James Watson. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, F. Tucker, vice J. J. Henry. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—From the Cap Makers' Union, requesting affiliation with this Council. On motion the application was referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of resolution adopted at the El Paso Convention of the American Federation of Labor, relative to a demand for the union label of the Hatters' International Union. From the Lithographers' Union, inclosing check for \$10.00 to be forwarded to the striking miners. Telegram from the American Federation of Labor, endorsing the new demands of the Cemetery Workers' Union. From the Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union, inclosing \$8.00 for dues; will elect delegates next meeting.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, complaint against Mr. E. Eisenberg, 2592 Mission street, regarding the opening and closing hours of his place of business. Wage scale of the Elevator Constructors' Union. From Grocery Clerks, requesting a boycott on the Public Food Stores, particularly the one located at 2649 Mission street. From Electrical Workers No. 537, requesting Council to endorse an increase in wages for the cable splicer employed by the city.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended the endorsement of the wage scales and agreements of the Cracker Bakers and Cracker Packers' Unions, subject to the approval of their International Union. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Business fair; all shops that are open on Sundays are unfair; thanked Senator Maloney for assistance at the Legislature in Sacramento; were successful in defeating the Beauty Parlor Bill. Auto Mechanics—Are making progress in organizing; thanked all who have assisted; will hold a dance at National Hall, June 6. Bill Posters—Business fair; Foster & Kleiser are organizing dual poster hangers. Longshore Lumbermen—Business dull; are still struggling against the American plan organization on the waterfront. Lithographers—Will hold dance on May 9th, at Knights of Columbus Hall. Upholsterers—Have called men out of the Sultan Mfg. Company. Cracker Bakers—Zion City Fig Bars are unfair; Ward Baking Company is still unfair; Thomas & Clark Baking Company is fair, is deserving of patronage.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Legislative Agent—Secretary O'Connell submitted a progressive report on all labor legislation now pending before the Legislature.

The chair appointed a Labor Day Committee, one representative from every union. Said committee will meet April 4 at the Labor Temple.

Labor Day Committee, 1925: Alaska Fishermen, Ed Anderson; Asphalt Workers, John J. O'Connor; Auto Mechanics, F. J. Dumond; Baggage Messengers, Chas. Fohl; Bakers No. 24, Gus Becker; Bakery Wagon Drivers, Geo. Kidwell; Barbers No. 148, Stanley Roman; Bill Posters No. 44, A. Noriega; Blacksmiths and Helpers,

Geo. Cullen; Boilermakers No. 6, Thos. Sheehan; Bookbinders, Ella Wunderlich; Bottlers No. 293, A. J. Rogers; Boxmakers and Sawyers, Herbert Lane; Brewery Drivers, Joe. Luttringer; Brewery Workmen No. 7, Patrick O'Brien; Butchers No. 115, Frank Flohr; Butchers No. 508, John McCafferty; Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey; Chauffeurs, S. T. Dixon; Cigarmakers, R. Ricker; Coopers, I. P. Beban; Cracker Bakers No. 125, P. C. McGowan; Cracker Packers' Auxiliary, Louise McLaughlin; Cooks No. 44, Rudolph Wartenberg; Dredgemen, Jos. Moreno; Draftsmen, John Coughlan; Egg Inspectors, J. L. Suez; Electrical Workers No. 6, Wm. H. Urmy; Electrical Workers No. 151, M. J. Sullivan; Electrical Workers No. 537, M. Durkin; Elevator Constructors, S. B. Francis; Federal Employees, Al Berryessa; Federation of Teachers, David Hardy; Ferryboatmen's Union, C. B. Connolly; Garment Cutters, John Kidd; Garment Workers No. 131, Nellie Casey; Grocery Clerks, Tina Fosen; Hatters, Jonas Grace; Ice Drivers, Oscar Franson; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, John Harder; Janitors, Gus Magnusson; Laundry Drivers, O. P. Anderson; Laundry Workers, Chas. Child; Letter Carriers, John C. Daly; Lithographers No. 17, A. Vureck; Longshore Lumbermen, Thos. Maloney; Mailers, Geo. Wyatt; Metal Polishers, E. A. Kemp; Milk Drivers, Frank McGovern; Molders No. 164, Al Wynn; Moving Picture Operators, J. M. Triplet; Musicians No. 6, Harry Loewenstein; Miscellaneous Employees, George Riley; Office Employees, Thomas G. Riley; Pastemakers, A. Bertucci; Patternmakers, Wm. Kleinhammer; Pavers, M. Ahern; Photo Engravers, John Manning; Post Office Clerks, J. J. Murphy; Printing Pressmen, Steve Kane; Professional Embalmers, S. D. Palmer; Poultry Dressers, Fred Dalton; Retail Delivery Drivers, W. R. Otto; Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410, Frank O'Brien; Retail Clerks No. 432, W. J. Keough; Sailors Union of the Pacific, S. A. Silver; Sailmakers, M. J. Madson; Sausage Makers, Conrad Gabler; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, F. Tucker; Ship Clerks, Geo. McClellan; Shipyard Laborers, Jas. Linegar; Stable and Garage Employees, Antone Carlson; Stage Employees, Wm. Rusk; Stationary Firemen, Jas. Coulsting; Stationary Engineers No. 64, W. R. Towne; Steam Fitters No. 590, J. J. Kenny; Steam Shovel Men, J. LaForce; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Geo. Durning; Street Carmen, F. W. Halling; Stove Mounters No. 61, Frank Miller; Stove Mounters No. 62, J. E. Thomas; Tailors No. 80, N. Soderberg; Teamsters No. 85, Jas. Hopkins; Teamsters No. 216, Dan Dougherty; Trackmen, Frank Ferguson; Typographical No. 21, D. K. Stauffer; Upholsterers No. 28, Carl Jelm; United Laborers No. 1, P. J. Leary; Waiters No. 30, Harry Lorraine; Waitresses No. 48, Mary Everson; Watchmen, W. G. Harry; Water Workers, Thos. Dowd; Web Pressmen, L. McEvoy.

Delegates-at-Large: T. A. Reardon, Paul Scharrenberg, Daniel C. Murphy, Michael Casey, James W. Mullen, Will J. French, Walter Macarthur, James Rolph, Jr., James E. Dillon, Miss Anna Brown, Miss Sarah S. Hagan, Theo. Johnson, Andrew J. Gallagher, John A. Kelly, George S. Hollis, Wm. T. Bonsor, John A. O'Connell, Wm. P. Stanton, James J. McTiernan, Roe H. Baker, Emil G. Buehrer, John P. McLaughlin, Daniel P. Haggerty, Wm. R. Hagerty, R. I. Eisler, M. S. Maxwell, Wm. P. McCabe.

The chair appointed the following delegates to serve on the Educational Committee: Paul J. Mohr, David P. Hardy, George Knell, James W. Mullen, Theo. Johnson, Miss Anna Brown, Miss Sarah S. Hagan, Mrs. Laura Molleda, Paul Scharrenberg, James J. McTiernan, Joseph Moreno.

Receipts—\$275.02. **Expenses**—\$223.27.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Statement of the Ownership, Management Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, Published Weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 1, 1925.

State of California, } ss.
County of San Francisco.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

(Signature of editor, business manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1925.

MATTIE G. STIRLING.

(My commission expires June 4, 1925.)

Enlightened humanity threw off the yoke of military aristocracy. How long will it take the hosts, served by the union label, to outlaw industrial exploitation?

TEACHERS' PAY INCREASE URGED.

Best interests of the boys and girls of San Francisco demand substantial increases in salaries of school teachers, according to a resolution adopted by a joint committee of teachers' organizations, and filed with the Board of Supervisors.

The increases, said the resolution, are required to retain in and attract to the San Francisco school department the best minds in the teaching profession.

With the highest per capita wealth of all large cities of United States, San Francisco could well afford to provide its boys and girls the best to be had in instruction and training, the resolution held.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

An injunction against members of the Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union, Local No. 28, sought by the Ernest J. Sultan Manufacturing Company, was denied by Superior Judge Troutt on Wednesday, after two days of testimony. The company, manufacturing furniture at 454 Bryant street, asserted union members who went on strike March 19 were molesting employees who remained at work. Judge Troutt ruled there was no evidence that the union pickets violated the law.

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE MOVES.

The Trade Union Promotional League, which has been located in the Anglo Building, at Sixteenth and Mission streets, has removed its offices to the Labor Temple in order to facilitate the transaction of its business. In future it will be located in Room 304 in the Labor Temple and those having business with it will find it more convenient than at the old location. At the time of the organization of the League it was not possible to get an office in the Labor Temple, but since that time arrangements have been made to provide accommodations.

ENRICHMENT OF SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Eighty-five per cent of the two million school children are in elementary schools, the great crucibles out of which our citizenship comes. In them tools of life are fashioned, habits formed and character molded. It is important, therefore, that such courses be offered and such effective teaching be provided as will enable each child to develop to the fullest extent of his powers, says C. F. Hoban, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, in the Pennsylvania School Journal. The elementary school can be enriched through: The establishment of kindergartens. These pro-

vide for the individuality of the child, develop motive and offer large opportunity for physical activity. They are democratic and great Americanizers.

The work-study-play plan of organization, which offers provisions for guidance, supervised study, proper specialization and larger socialization.

A wider use of Visual Aids. An intelligent use of the chart, graph, map, model, motion picture, school journey, museum specimen, photographic print, picture, slide and stereograph will vitalize the teaching of art, civics, English, geography, health, history, music, nature study and vocational subjects.

Among other vital things the union label stands for the dignity of craftsmanship. Pride should prompt loyal adherence to labor's banner.

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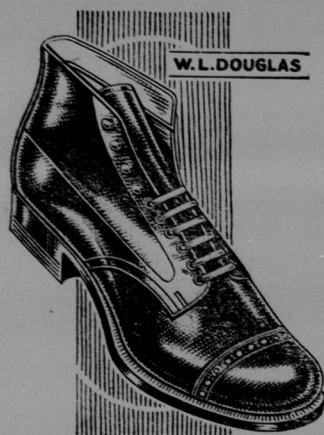
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Robert F. Ogle of the chauffeurs, Stephen Dowling of the lathers, Henry A. Lyons of the plumbers, Antone F. Stechele of the musicians, Thomas Carroll of the sheet metal workers.

Sigwald Peterson has been sent as a delegate to the Labor Council to succeed James Watson of the Butchers' Union, and the Sheet Metal Workers have replaced J. J. Henry by sending F. Tucker.

The newly organized Capmakers' Union has made application for affiliation with the Labor Council. The application has been referred to the organizing committee for investigation and report.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Cemetery Workers' Union has been approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The union has been waiting for this sanction before opening negotiations with employers and will now proceed to the signing of contracts.

The Cable Splicers' Union has requested the assistance of the Labor Council in securing an increase in pay for its members now employed by the city, and the Council has directed its officers to comply with the request.

The delegates from the Barbers' Union reported to the last meeting of the Labor Council that they had been successful in defeating the so-called

Beauty Parlor Bill at Sacramento, which was aimed to take work away from barbers, work which they have always been doing.

The Upholsterers' Union has found it necessary to call out its members who were employed by the Sultan Manufacturing Company because that concern had refused to abide by the regulations of the union concerning hours of employment and wages.

The Labor Day Committee appointed by President Stanton last Friday night will hold its first meeting in the Labor Temple Saturday night, April 4th. That is tomorrow night, at 8 o'clock, and all committeemen are expected to be in attendance in order that organization may take place and work be started at once.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor, who has been in Stockton during the past three weeks, paid a visit to San Francisco this week and will return to his work in the former city on Monday morning. He reports labor conditions in Stockton improving and the organizations in a healthy condition. He says that Stockton is recovering rapidly from the open shop fight of two years ago and that the movement is in better shape than at any time during the past ten years.

Richard E. Croskey, organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, who has been in Seattle and the Northwest for

some time, left Seattle Tuesday for Spokane, where he will spend about two weeks with the culinary workers. Croskey is gradually working his way East, visiting the local unions of his trade along the route, expecting to arrive in Montreal, Canada, August 10, to attend the annual convention of the culinary workers.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

In the interest of St. Joseph's Hospital, affectionately known as "the hospital for the self-reliant poor," two thousand civic and business leaders of San Francisco, representing all classes and creeds, will conduct an intensive appeal commencing Easter Monday, April 13, for a half-million dollars, to build a new and fireproof hospital plant to replace the present inadequate wooden structure that has served for the past thirty-six years at Park Hill and Buena Vista avenue.

The city-wide campaign will be non-sectarian in scope and will be in charge of prominent public-spirited citizens. Hugo D. Newhouse is general chairman of the campaign committee and George M. Rolph heads the central committee for the appeal. Archbishop Edward J. Hanna is honorary chairman of the general committee.

The city-wide campaign will be conducted under the direction of three division generals: Theodore J. Roche, Leon Kuttner and Angelo J. Rossi. In the outlying and residential districts of the city Milo F. Kent will head groups of representative committee workers, who are to carry on the campaign in those areas.

Community Chest officials have given their hearty endorsement to the approaching public appeal for \$500,000 to erect a new and modern hospital plant for the Franciscan Sisters ministering to the sick poor and those of limited means, at St. Joseph's. City authorities have ordered that the present structure, which is the only wooden hospital building in San Francisco, must be removed; and leaders of all classes and creeds have offered their support to the movement to be launched Monday, April 13, for funds to make possible the early replacing of the present frame buildings with a fireproof structure, possessing the latest equipment and facilities.

Dr. William C. Hassler, M.D., health officer, Department of Public Health, sent the following statement to the St. Joseph's Hospital Appeal headquarters, at 80 New Montgomery street:

"St. Joseph's Hospital in caring for the type of self-reliant worker, oftentimes with large families and small means, thus preventing their hospitalization at the City and County Institution, is doing a piece of social medicine service that maintains the dignity and standard of citizenship that is not only deeply appreciated by my department, but also by all thinking citizens at large. In addition, St. Joseph's Hospital has on many occasions accepted indigent cases when our own institution was overcrowded and unable to care for them. We have always looked upon this hospital as a co-worker in the great field of medical charity."

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